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•WALKS• ABOUT• •CINCINNATI•

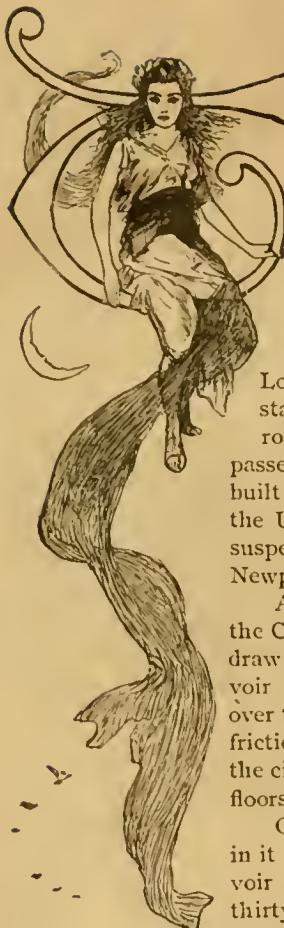
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WALKS ABOUT CINCINNATI.



THE situation of Cincinnati, in a basin surrounded by hills which come so close to the river at either end of the city, that there is barely room for a double-track railroad between them and the water, led the pioneers who settled here to select it for the site of a town. These same peculiarities of hill, valley and river gave to the city certain obstacles to overcome as she grew, and the necessity which is the mother of invention has developed characteristics which mark Cincinnati as unlike any other city on the continent.

The Ohio river has been spanned by four bridges, not only to connect Cincinnati with the sister cities, Covington and Newport, but also to enable the cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Kentucky Central, the Louisville & Nashville and the Cincinnati Southern railroads to enter their stations on this side of the river. Three of these are pier bridges for railroads, but the fourth is a wire suspension bridge for horse vehicles and foot-passengers. It was designed and constructed by the late John Roebling, who built the suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which alone in the United States, exceeds in length the bridge here. Another and smaller suspension bridge spans the Licking river, which separates Covington from Newport, and empties into the Ohio opposite Broadway, Cincinnati.

At the foot of the eastern range of hills is the principal pumping station of the City Water Works, whose immense engines are worth going to see. These draw the water through pipes in the bed of the river, and raise it to the reservoir on the top of the hill known as Mt. Adams, whence it is distributed all over the city by its natural tendency to rise to its own level. If it were not for friction the water would force itself to the tops of the highest structures in the city, when needed in case of fire. As it is, the upper as well as the lower floors of the tallest buildings are supplied with flowing water.

On the top of the hill above the Water Works is the site of Eden Park, and in it is a natural basin, walled at the end towards the river, forming the reservoir that holds the water, of which in summer Cincinnati consumes about thirty-five million gallons a day. Another peculiarity of this reservoir is that it is wholly within the city limits.

In the same park are the famous Art Museum and Art School. The hill formation around the valley of Cincinnati admitted the building of the Art Museum away above the dust and smoke, on a point commanding a grand view of the surrounding country, and itself a conspicuous object in the landscape, yet so accessible as to be within fifteen minutes ride by horse-car from the Post Office.

Standing on the broad piazza of the Art Museum and looking south, one sees the Kentucky range of hills following the course of the Ohio river. Where the river bends at a point to the left of the spectator, and disappears behind a high bluff, is a plateau upon which the Government has lately decided to build Fort Hancock, as a resting place for regiments that have served in the far west, and will be located in eastern stations. This new fort will supersede the time-honored Newport Barracks, which is at the junction of the Licking and Ohio rivers. The change is made because the present barracks have been several times submerged by the Ohio river, whose channel depth ranges from eleven inches to seventy-four feet.

Down in the valley on a line between the Art Museum and the Newport Barracks, may be seen a low and long house, among the trees in a large yard on the east side of Pike street, between Third and Fourth. This is an historic house. It was built by one of the first citizens, of stone secured by iron braces,

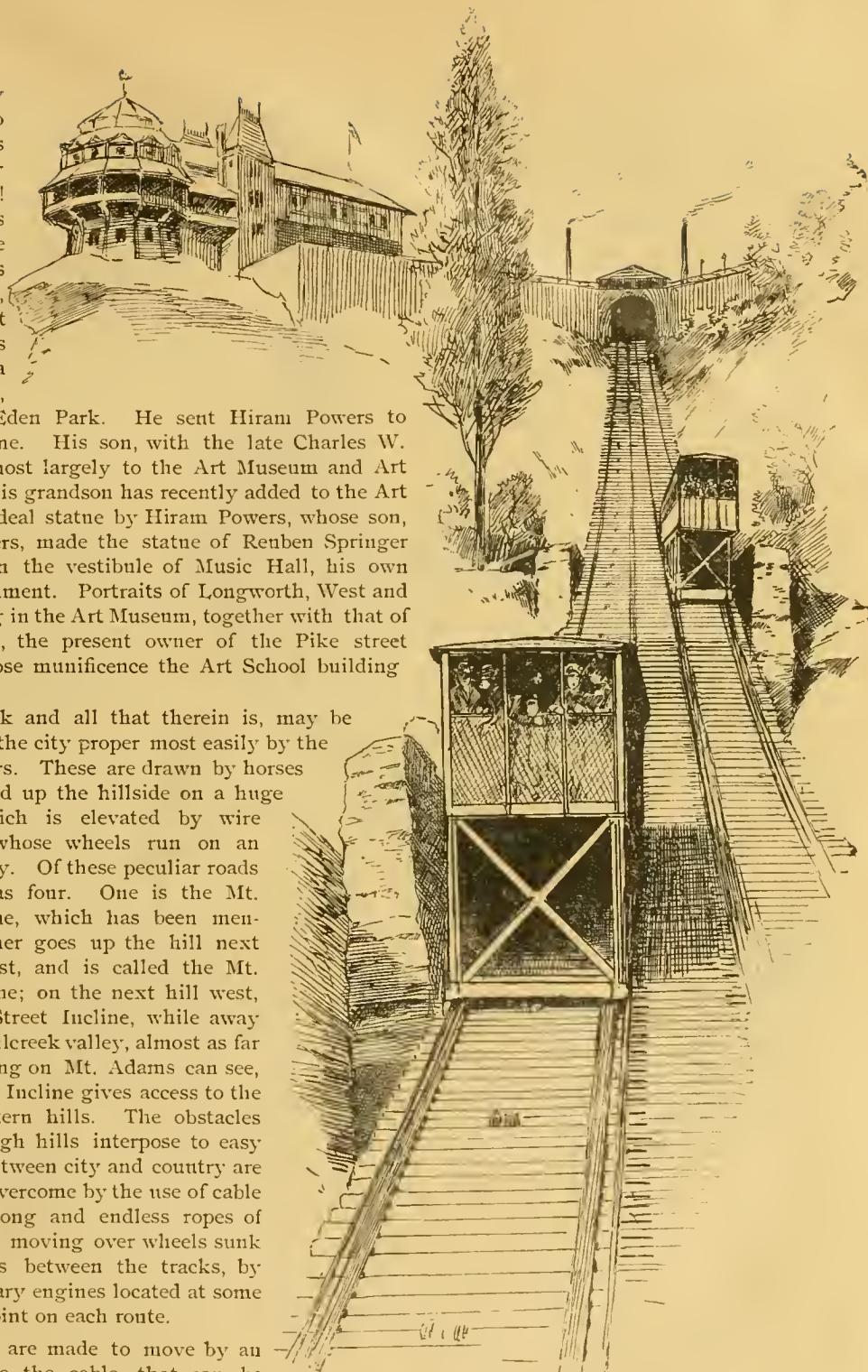


and one-story high only, to prevent its overthrow by earthquake! Later it was the residence of Nicholas Longworth, the wealthiest of Cincinnati's pioneers, and a patron of arts,

who owned Eden Park. He sent Hiram Powers to study at Rome. His son, with the late Charles W. West, gave most largely to the Art Museum and Art School, and his grandson has recently added to the Art Museum an ideal statue by Hiram Powers, whose son, Preston Powers, made the statue of Reuben Springer that stands in the vestibule of Music Hall, his own greatest monument. Portraits of Longworth, West and Springer hang in the Art Museum, together with that of David Sinton, the present owner of the Pike street house, to whose munificence the Art School building is due.

Eden Park and all that therein is, may be reached from the city proper most easily by the Eden Park cars. These are drawn by horses and are carried up the hillside on a huge platform, which is elevated by wire cables, and whose wheels run on an incline railway. Of these peculiar roads Cincinnati has four. One is the Mt. Adams Incline, which has been mentioned; another goes up the hill next north and west, and is called the Mt. Auburn Incline; on the next hill west, is the Elm Street Incline, while away across the Millcreek valley, almost as far as one standing on Mt. Adams can see, the Price Hill Incline gives access to the extreme western hills. The obstacles which the high hills interpose to easy intercourse between city and country are still further overcome by the use of cable railroads. Long and endless ropes of wire are kept moving over wheels sunk in the streets between the tracks, by great stationary engines located at some convenient point on each route.

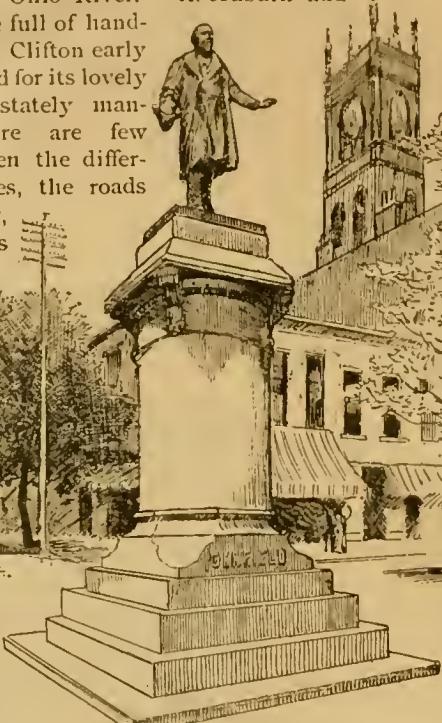
The cars are made to move by an attachment to the cable, that can be fastened or loosened at the will of the driver, who stops the car with an ordinary brake. The power houses of the incline planes and cable roads are well worth a visit. One of these lines extends out Gilbert Avenue, along side the hill on which the Art Museum stands, to Walnut Hills, the most populous suburb of the city, being the residence of forty



THE ELM STREET INCLINE

thousand people. Along the eastern slope of the next western range of hills is the Mount Auburn cable road, which goes out to Mount Auburn, Avondale, and the Zoological Garden. Between the next two hills is built the Vine street cable road, which connects the city with Clifton.

The suburbs of Cincinnati are famous. The Grandin Road in East Walnut Hills is noted for its magnificent views of the Ohio River. Mt. Auburn and Avondale are full of handsome houses. Clifton early was celebrated for its lovely lawns and stately mansions. There are few fences between the different properties, the roads are winding, forest trees



GARFIELD STATUE.

in carriages, on horseback, or seated either on the rustic benches or grass. An endowment fund created by Wm. S. Groesbeck provides the money. Still nearer the city is the Zoological Garden. It contains over fifty acres of ground and is unequalled for size in the United States, besides being unusually well stocked with wild animals.

All the horse car and cable car lines, with two exceptions, the Third and Fourth street and the Mt. Auburn cable, pass the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. East of Walnut on Fifth street is the Government Building in which are the Post Office, Courts, Internal Revenue, and other United States offices. West of Walnut on Fifth street is the Esplanade on which is the celebrated Tyler Davidson fountain, presented to the city by Henry Probaseo, whose magnificent residence is one of the objects of interest in Clifton. Half a block south of the eastern end of Fountain Square on the opposite sides of Walnut street, are the Cincinnati College Building, in which is the Mercantile Library, and the Gibson House, one of the leading hotels. One block south of the western end of Fountain Square, at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, is the new Chamber of Commerce, the last large building designed by the late H. H. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.

Adjoining the Chamber of Commerce on the south is the historic Burnet House. The broad stone piazzas on the south side of the hotel were intended to command a view of the river, but the tall stone buildings of the merchants that cover the lower level of the city, were not dreamed of when the Burnet House was built more than a third of a century ago.

To reach Music Hall either from the Burnet House, Gibson House, Grand Hotel or St.

abound and some of the residences are castles. From the northern-most road the great valley of Mill Creek may be viewed. The most conspicuous object is the cemetery of Spring Grove. It is laid out as a park, and the monuments alone indicate that it is a city of the dead. It is reached from the city by carriage, by horse car or by steam railroad. Further along the valley may be seen the immense smoke-stack at Ivorydale, the largest manufacturing establishment of its kind in the world.

Returning to the city from Clifton, one finds at the southern boundary of the latter the Burnet Woods Park. This was a beech wood and its natural beauty has not been marred by artificial means. A single broad road stretches along the natural grade from north-east to south-west. A lake has been formed in a natural depression and upon a hillside a music stand is built, where once a week in summer a band plays to a large audience



Nicholas, the most direct route is to go to Fourth and Elm streets, and then proceed north on the latter street. At the north-east corner of these two streets is the establishment of D. H. Baldwin & Co. This firm has been in business of selling pianos and organs since 1862, and their name is familiar throughout the south and west, which territory they practically control for their business purposes. Their main stores are in Cincinnati, Louisville, and Indianapolis, while their stores or representatives are in almost every important city or town in the six or seven neighboring States. No business can grow larger each year and gradually assume enormous proportions unless it is conducted with honesty, intelligence, and enterprise. These three attributes of success belong to D. H. Baldwin & Co., whose firm members, D. H. Baldwin, Lucien Wulsin, A. A. Van Buren, Geo. W. Armstrong, jr., and Clarence Wulsin, individually and collectively, are always to be found engaged in public enterprises, even those not connected with their business. The great May Festivals, which give to Cincinnati an international reputation, have no more faithful friends and enthusiastic supporters than members of the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Co.



YOUNG men and old will be interested in the building at Seventh and Elm streets, as it is the house of the Queen City Club, a social organization of business men. At Eighth and Elm and extending about one thousand feet east to Vine street, are two small parks known as Garfield Place. This place is intersected midway by Race street, running north and south. At the junction is the statue of Garfield, by Niehaus. The Lincoln Club, a political organization, has its house at the southwest corner of Race and Garfield Place.

Proceeding north on Race to Twelfth street one discovers Washington Park, which this year (1888) is covered with the buildings of the Centennial Exposition. Across from the Park on the west side of Elm street, is the great Music Hall for the construction of which the late Rueben R. Springer gave several hundred thousand dollars. A statue of him stands in the vestibule.

South of and adjoining Music Hall, is the College of Music for whose creation and endowment, credit is due Mr. Springer also. Connected with the College of Music is the Odeon in which the Philharmonic concerts, the public examinations of College of Music pupils, and entertainments other than theatrical are held.

At the head of Elm street is an incline plane, and halfway up the hill is the building of the University of Cincinnati. This contains the highest departments of the public school system of Cincinnati. A child may enter the district schools, then the intermediate, afterwards the high schools, finally the university, whence as a young man or woman, he or she should emerge well educated. Closely connected with the university are the Miami Medical College and Ohio Medical College, the Dental College, the Cincinnati College and the Law School. There are also the Technical School and the School of Design, in Mechanic's Institute, not to repeat mention of the College of Music and Art School connected with the Museum. There are several Theological Schools also, notably Lane Seminary, on Walnut Hills. The Cincinnati boy and girl do not have to go away from home for instruction.

Adjoining the Mechanics' Institute, at Sixth and Vine streets, on the west, is the Central Fire Station, which one should visit before twelve o'clock noon, of any day, as promptly at that hour a spark of electricity sets going the gong and loosens the fastening of the stalls, whence the trained horses rush to their places at either engine, hose-reel or ladder-truck, to be instantly hitched by the men, who also jump into their places. In five minutes the men get down and unhitch the horses, who quietly trot back to their stalls. This is done daily for practice.

Next south of the Mechanic's Institute is the Grand Opera House, and across the street, at the north-west corner of Sixth and Vine streets, is the Palace Hotel. Proceeding south on Vine to Fourth, one finds on the west side of the former street and two hundred feet north of the latter, the Emery Arcade, in which is the Hotel Emery.

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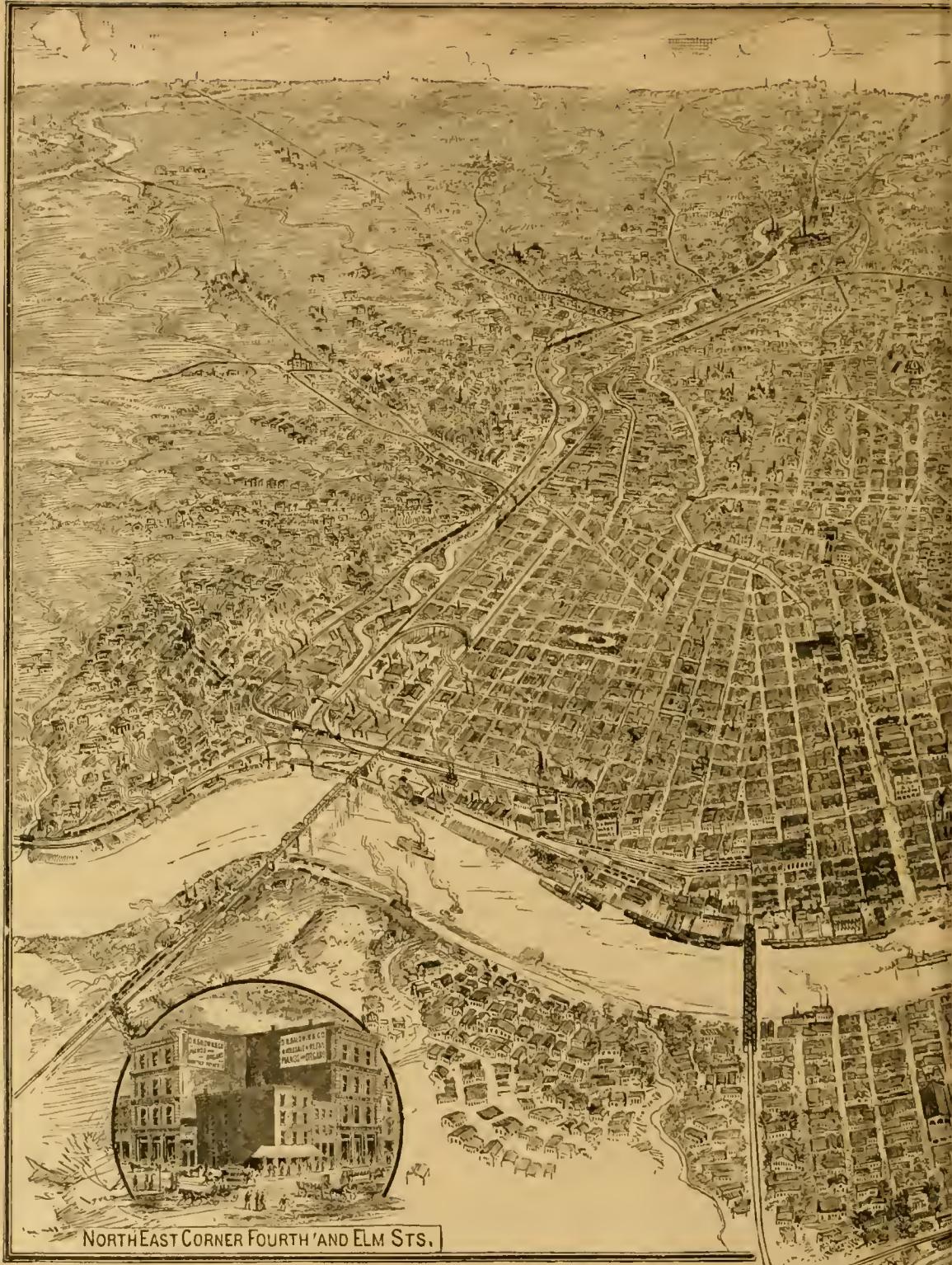
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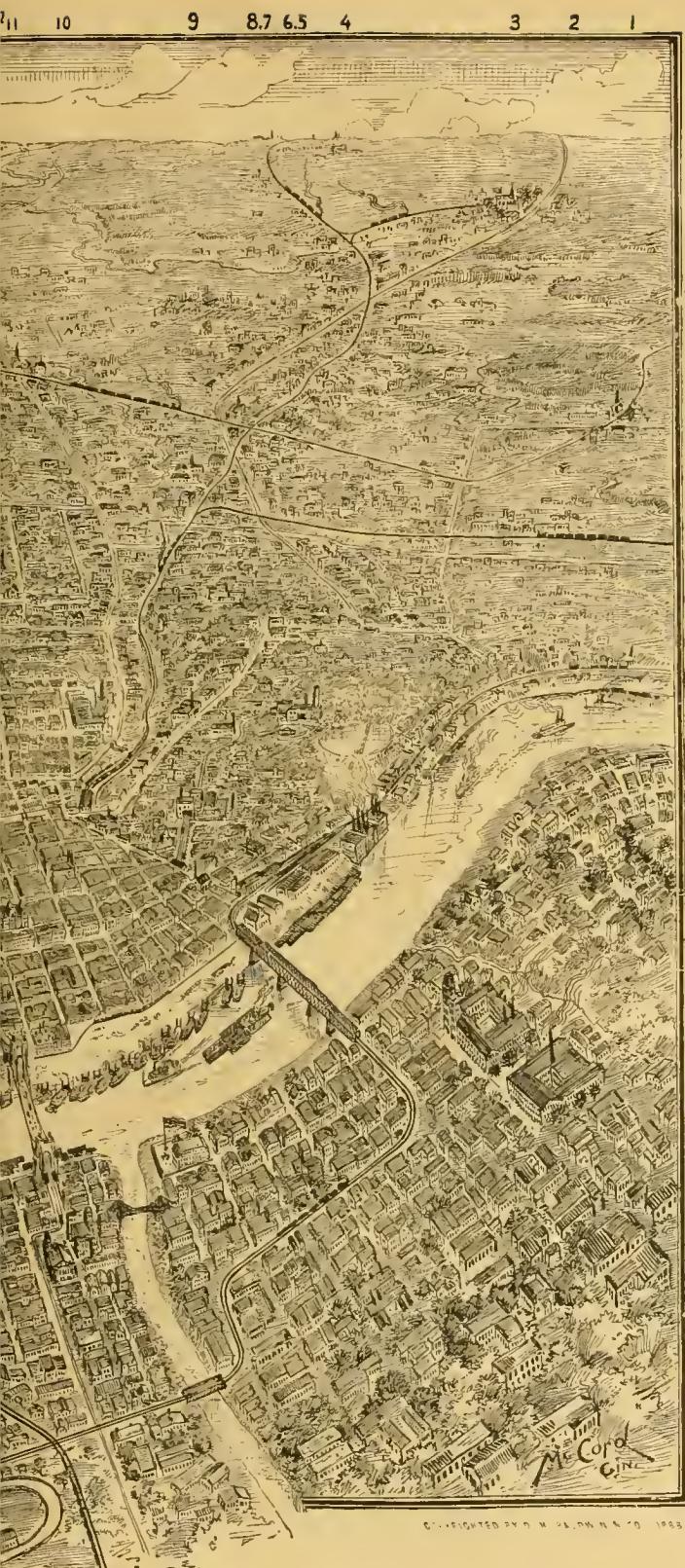
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NORTH EAST CORNER FOURTH AND ELM STS.

CINCINNATI AN

To each of the objects of interest catalogued herewith is prefixed a figure and a letter. To find the place indicate
For instance: A line drawn from figure 16 at the top and one from letter G



5 N Art Museum.
18 L College of Music.
13 H Custom House.
12 J Court House.
13 II Post Office.
14 F Chamber of Commerce.
11 F Masonic Temple and
Telephone Exchange.
19 I City Hall.
14 I Public Library.
19 J St. Peter's Cathedral.
14 H Fire Department
18 L Exposition Buildings.
18 O McMicken University.
7 P Lane Seminary.
17 H Queen City Club.
20 X Spring Grove Cemetery.
15 T Zoological Garden.
4 M Eden Park.
18 Q Burnet Woods Park.
21 L Lincoln Park.
17 I Garfield Place.
13 H Fountain Square.
4 M Reservoir.
4 J Water Works.
11 D Suspension Bridge.
21 E Southern Railroad Bridge.
20 C C. & O. Railroad Bridge.
5 F Newport Railroad Bridge.
19 E Grand Central Railroad Station.
8 I Little Miami Railroad Station.
10 L Northern Railroad Station.
15 B Ky. Central Railroad Station.
22 F C. H. & D. Railroad Station.
9 J Eden Park Incline Railway.
13 M Mt. Auburn Incline Railway.
18 O Elm Street Incline Railway.
25 L Price Hill Incline Railway.
12 H Walnut Hills Cable Road.
10 H Mt. Auburn Cable Road.
14 H Clifton Cable Road.
14 E Burnet House.
13 G Gibson House.
19 F Grand Hotel.
14 H Grand Opera House.
17 H Y. M. C. A.
A Latonia Race Track.
9 C Newport Barracks (Fort Паноук).
19 Z Glendale.
4 X Kennedy Heights.
4 X Yononte Inn.
8 W Norwood.
19XX Ivorydale.
3 Y Montgomery.
16 G D. H. Baldwin & Co.

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SUBURBS, 1888.

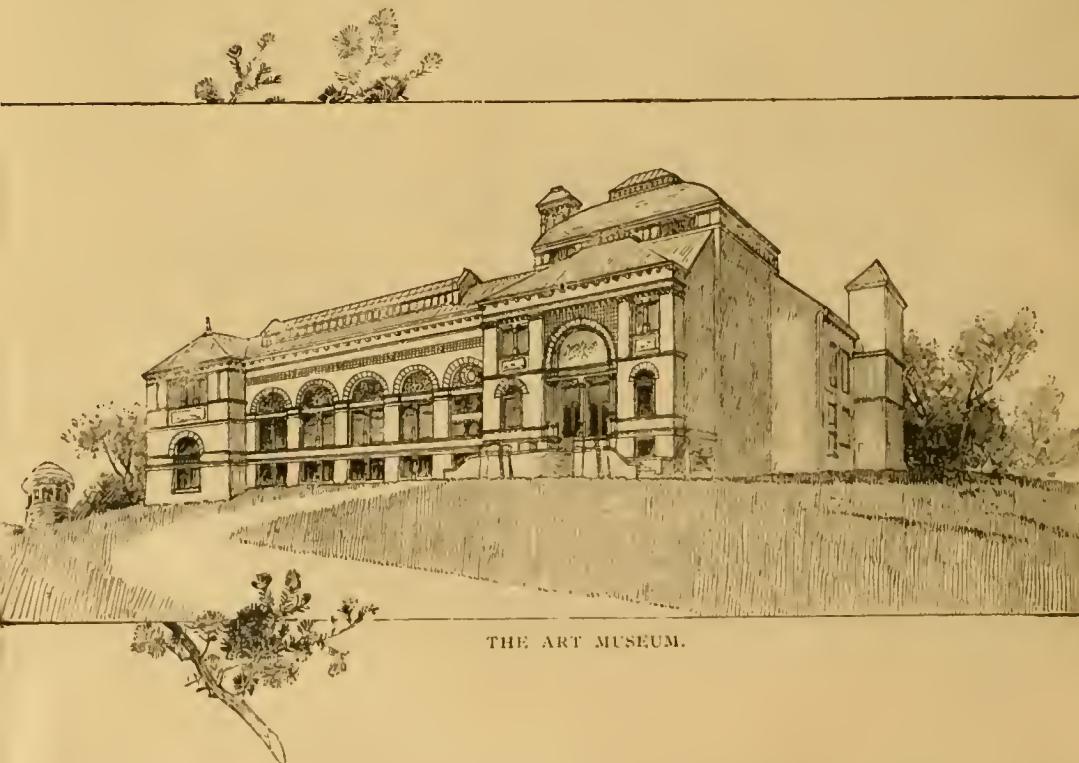
An imaginary vertical line from the FIGURE to where it meets a corresponding horizontal line from the LETTER. The side would meet at Fourth and Elm Streets, D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s location.

Standing alone on Main street opposite Court, is the handsome County Court House, in the rear of which is the County Jail.

Starting again from D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s corner, up Elm to Eighth and west one square to Plum, one finds oneself surrounded by a remarkable cluster of buildings. Here are the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Jewish Synagogue, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Unitarian Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Robinson's Opera House, Children's Home, and Christian Church. The site of the new City Hall is the block bounded by Eighth, Central Avenue, Ninth and Plum streets. North on Plum street is the elbow of the Miami canal, which extends from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. Over this canal for a thousand feet north of Twelfth street, a building has been erected for the Centennial Exposition.

Proceeding west on Eighth street from City Hall Park, one crosses Freeman avenue about half a mile south of Lincoln Park, which extends from the west side of the avenue into Millcreek valley. Further west on Eighth street beyond where the Cincinnati Southern and the Dayton Short Line railroads cross it, are located some of the enormous carriage and buggy factories for which Cincinnati is noted.

At the foot of Eighth street is Price Hill Incline. From the platform at the top an extended view of the whole city may be had. Fine views may be had from the platforms at the head of each of the four inclines, but those from the Mt. Adams and Price Hill on opposite sides of the city, are the best. The Grand Central Railroad Station, Third and Central avenue, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Station, at Fifth and Hoadly, the Little Miami Station at Pearl and Butler, the Northern Railroad Station at Court and Broadway, all are easily distinguishable. One sees once more, the boats lying in the river, the four bridges, the principal buildings scattered about the city, the parks, the moving trains. Man has had much to overcome to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of people who have chosen for their place of residence the basin selected by the first settlers for a village.



THE ART MUSEUM.

BID ME GOOD-BYE.

Words by F. E. WEATHERLY.

Music by F. PAOLO TOSTI.

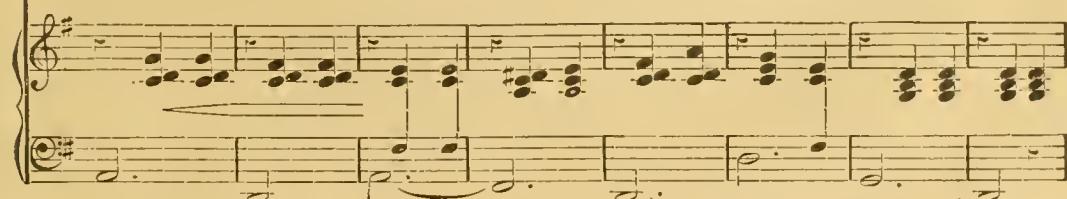
M. M. $\text{♩}=144.$



1. If in your heart a cor - ner lies that has no place for me,
2. Man's love is like the rest - less waves, ever at rise and fall, The



You do not love me as I deem that love should ev - er be
on - ly love a wo-man craves, it must be all in all



BID ME GOOD-BYE. Continued.

Is there a sin - gle joy or pain, that I may nev - er know, . . .
Ask me no more if I re - gret; you need not care to know, . . .

This section of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic of p . The middle staff is for the piano, featuring a continuous harmonic progression of chords. The bottom staff is also for the piano, providing harmonic support. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Cres. Take baek your love, it is in vain, bid me good-bye and go. . .
A woman's heart does not for - get, bid me good-bye and go. . .

This section begins with a crescendo, indicated by **Cres.** The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment features sustained chords. The dynamic changes to **Col canto.** at the end of the section.

You do not love me, no! . . . bid me good-bye and go. . .

This section continues the vocal line with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained chords.

Cres. Good-bye, good-bye, 'tis bet - ter so, bid me good-bye and go. . .

Rit. This section concludes with a ritardando, indicated by **Rit.** The vocal line ends with the final lyrics. The piano accompaniment ends with a sustained chord.

BID ME GOOD-BYE. Concluded.

Music score for 'BID ME GOOD-BYE. Concluded.' featuring two staves of piano music with lyrics.

Staff 1 (Treble Clef):

- Measure 1: Crescendo (Cres.)
- Measure 2: You do not love me, no! . . .
- Measure 3: Bid me good-bye and go, . . .
- Measure 4: Crescendo (Cres.)

Staff 2 (Bass Clef):

- Measure 1: A tempo.
- Measure 2: Crescendo (Cres.)

Staff 1 (Treble Clef):

- Measure 3: . . . Good-bye, good-bye, 'tis bet-ter so, bid me good-bye, and go. . .
- Measure 4: Rit.
- Measure 5: Col anto. A tempo.

Staff 2 (Bass Clef):

- Measure 4: Rit.
- Measure 5: Col anto. A tempo.

Staff 1 (Treble Clef):

- Measure 6: Measures 1-5 repeated.

Staff 2 (Bass Clef):

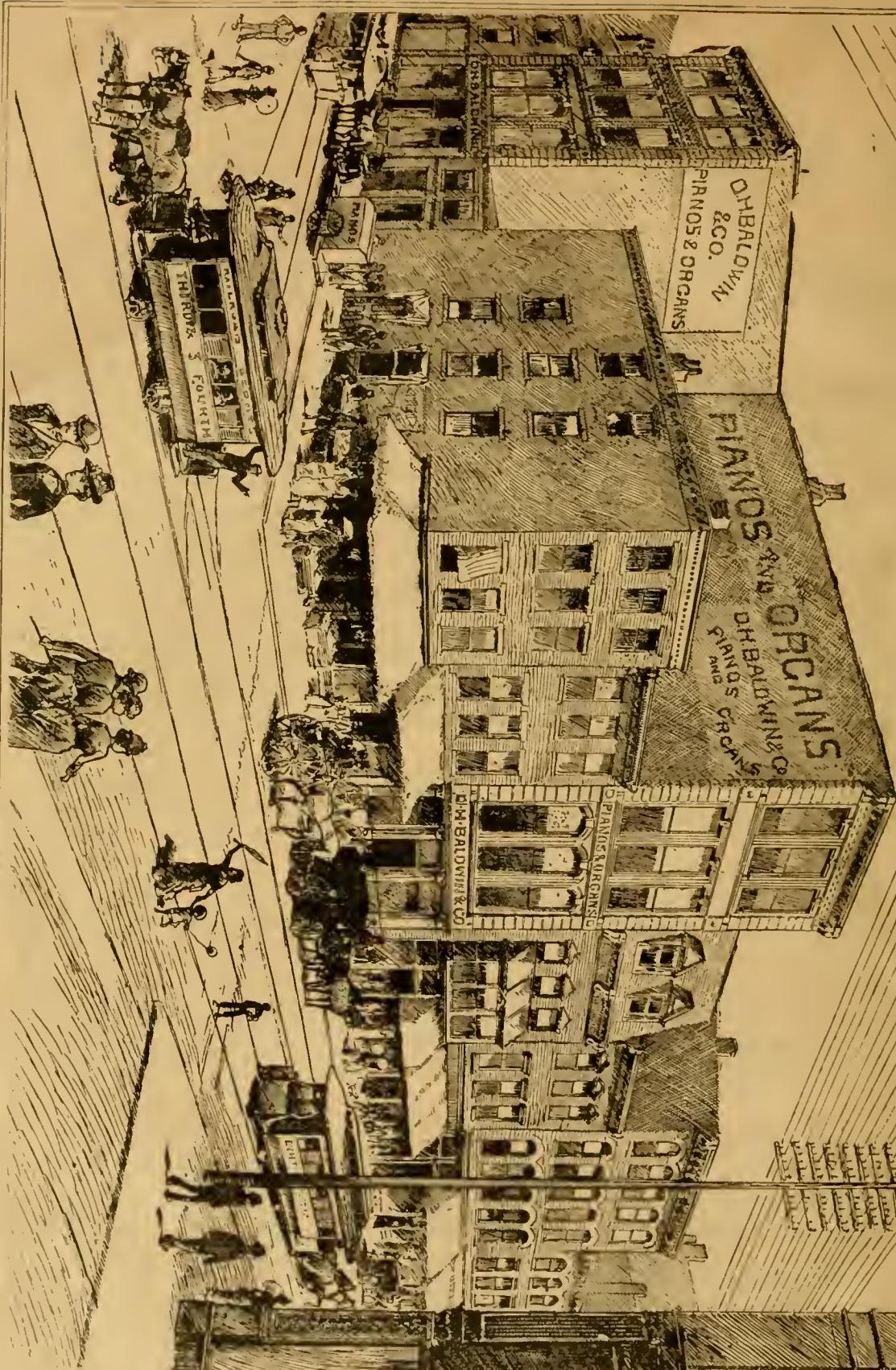
- Measure 6: Measures 1-5 repeated.

Staff 1 (Treble Clef):

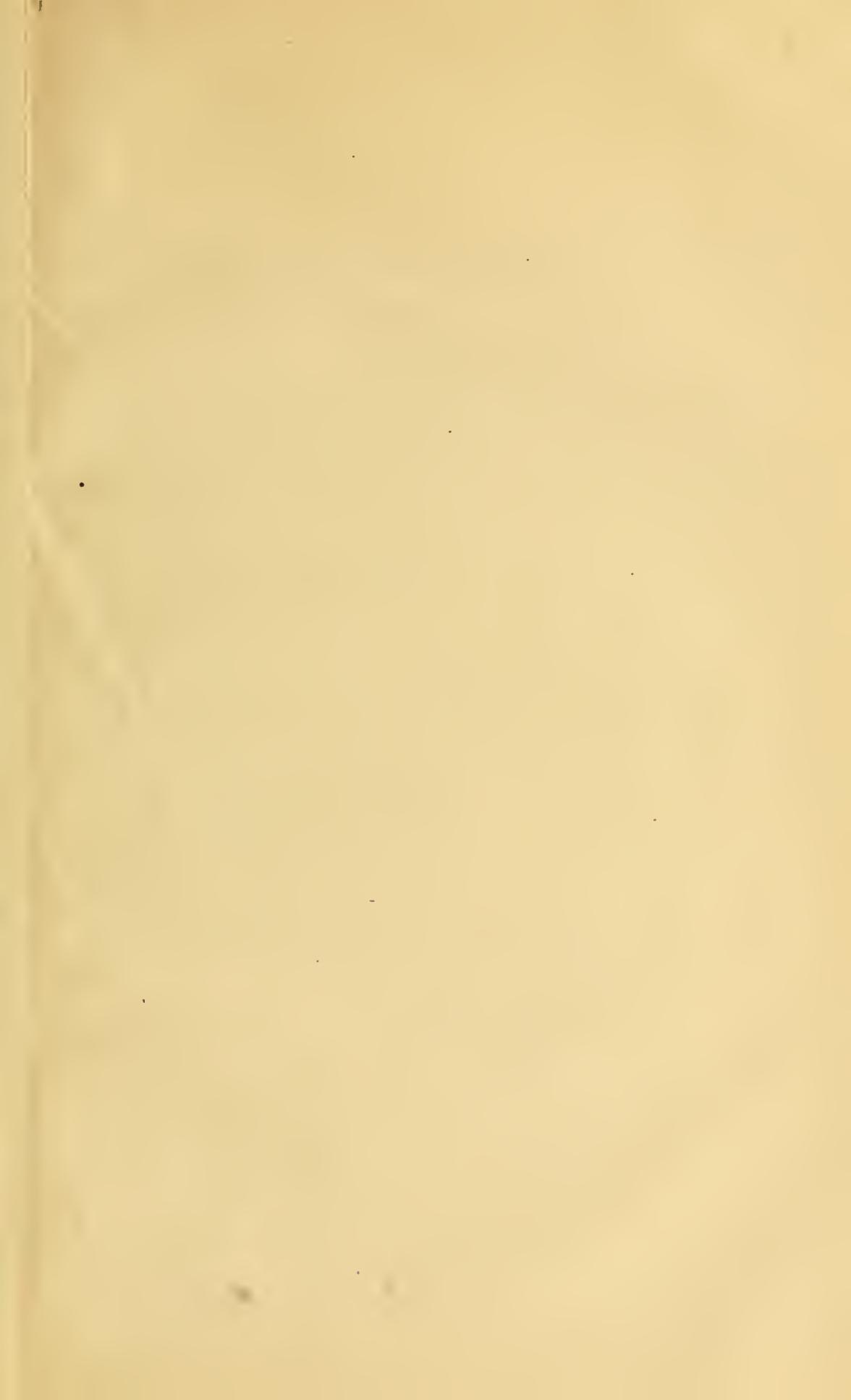
- Measure 7: Measures 1-5 repeated.

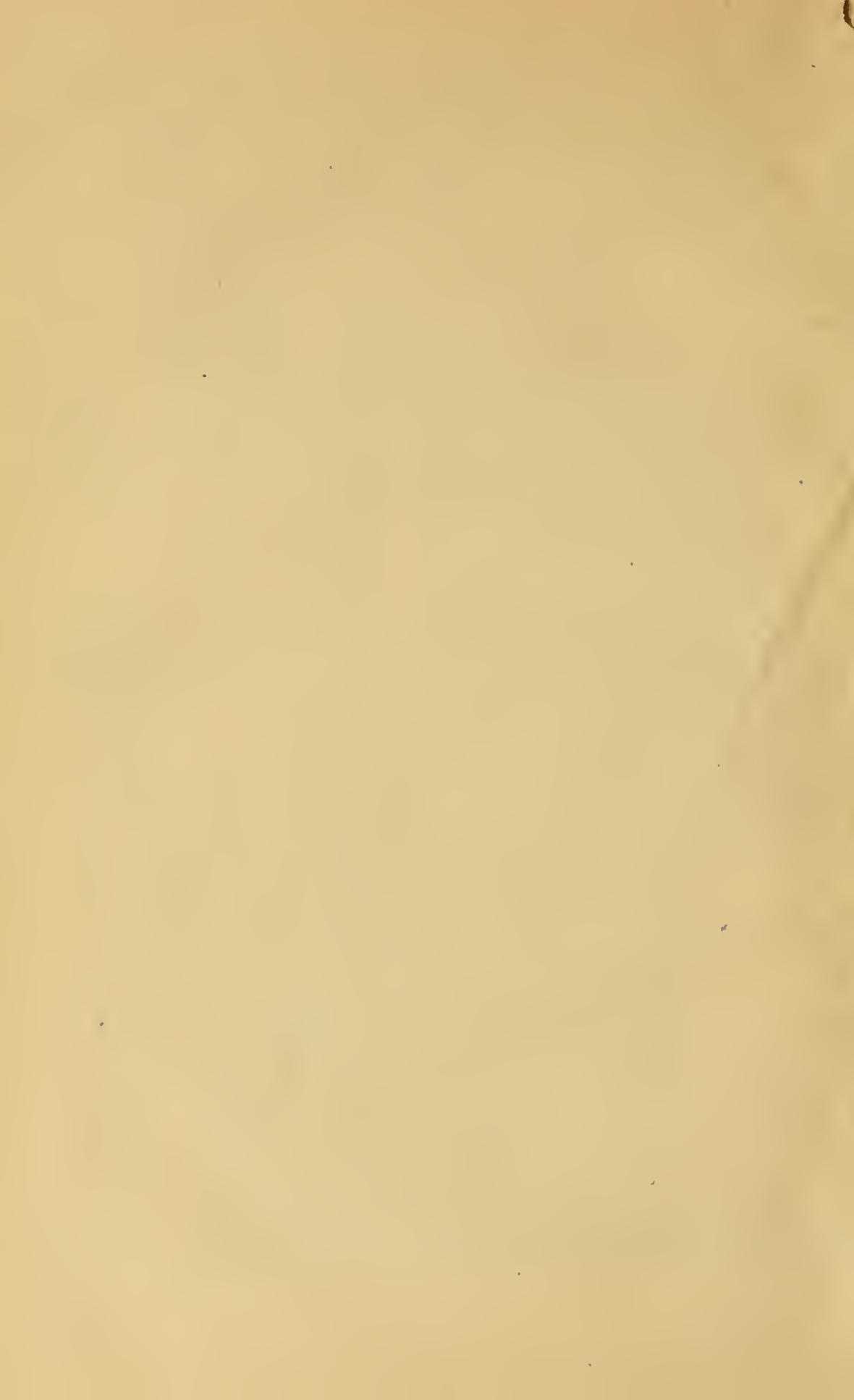
Staff 2 (Bass Clef):

- Measure 7: Measures 1-5 repeated.



VIEW OF FOURTH AND ELM STREETS, CINCINNATI.







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